

Program Book

Community Service Project

**AP STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER
EDUCATION**

(A STATUTORY BODY OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

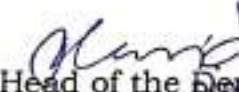
Student's Declaration

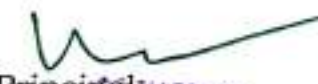
I, Am... A. Videsha student of ^{Community Service}Program, Reg. No. 770130805179 of the Department of Statistic... M. vs. Avn... College do hereby declare that I have completed the mandatory community service from August to ..02.10.20.. in ..02..Tawo... (Name of the Community/Habitation) under the Faculty Guidship of M. v. Sharukh Shaik (Name of the Faculty Guide), Department of Statistics.....in .. M. vs. Avn... College.. College

(Signature and Date)

Endorsements


Faculty Guide


P. GANDHI, M.Sc, M.Phil
Head of the Department
Department of Mathematics & Statistics
Mrs. AVN College, Visakhapatnam


Principal
Mrs. A.V.N. COLLEGE
VISAKHAPATNAM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my gratitude to those who extended this valuable co-operation and contribution towards the project.

I would like to thank my project mentor Mr. Sharukh Sir for his valuable time and continued assistance for the successful completion of the project.

I would also like to express my gratitude to Mr. Shankar Narayan Sir, Mr. S. A. V. N. College Management for facilitating this project and providing his guidance throughout the duration of the project.

I would also like to thank the faculty and staff of the institute, family members and my dear friends for their support to successful completion of the project.

CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The community service report shall have only a one-page executive summary. It shall include a brief description of the Community and summary of all the activities done by the student in CSP and five or more learning objectives and outcomes.

Community programs can expand the opportunity for youth to acquire personal and social assets and to experience the broad range of features of positive developmental settings.

The activities I performed in the Community service were to investigate how many people have basic and designed knowledge about blood groups, blood levels, blood transfusions, blood donation and their willingness to donate blood and importance of blood and blood groups and its crucial role in human body. Identify reasons which motivates them to donate blood and reasons which may reduce donor participation.

I conducted a survey in the society to know how many people have basic knowledge about blood groups and blood donation. Survey covered questions regarding donors, agree or disagree, to donate blood and knowing their blood groups and reasons behind their respective choices, to motivate maximum people for knowing about blood groups, blood levels and blood donation information was gathered through various questions in the survey, also, I spent some time in making the interesting cross word for the donors to keep them engaged while they are having their preferences.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY

- About the Community/Village/Habitation including historical profile of the community/habitation, community diversity, traditions, ethics and values.
- Brief note on Socio-Economic conditions of the Community/Habitation.

One town also called the "old town", is located in Vishakhapatnam City, India. The area falls under the local administrative limits of greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation.

One town area has more than 200 years of history in British area. The business of whole city was located here including the administration on Visakhapatnam District. There are many old monuments build here like town hall Visakhapatnam (1904), Kurram Market (1914), St John's Church (1844), Queen Mary's School (1800), Ishay Madara Dargah (1700), St Aloysius Anglo-Indian High School (1847) and the light house (1903).

The old town area runs from Turra Choultry to end of Visakhapatnam port. It has many historical education institutions. There are so many middle class students are learning education here. The area is administered by greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation.

CHAPTER 3: COMMUNITY SERVICE PART

Description of the Activities undertaken in the Community during the Community Service Project. This part could end by reflecting on what kind of values, life skills, and technical skills the student acquired.

→ Values, life skills and technical skills that the students acquired during the Community Service project are:-

- Time Management
- Humility
- Integrity
- professional skills
- flexibility
- Ethics and Judgement
- Decision Making
- Community Awareness
- Willing to learn and try new things.
- Relation building
- Communication Skills
- Organizational Skills
- Self Confidence
- Responsibility
- Curiosity
- problem solving
- Teamwork
- patience
- Creativity
- Awareness

→ Skills in data Collection & Analysis of data.

→ Skills in maintaining proper records.

→ Skills in process recording.

→ Skills in keeping personal records.

→ developing intergroup relationship.

→ dealing with group feelings.

→ analyzing the group situation.

→ motivated to grow & learn.

→ Adaptability

→ Technical literacy.

→ Organizational skills etc...;

CHAPTER 5: OUTCOMES DESCRIPTION

Details of the Socio-Economic Survey of the Village/Habitation. Attach the questionnaire prepared for the survey.

Questionnaire :-

- Name of the recipient :
- Age
- Gender
- Marital Status
- Address

(1) Do you know about blood groups?

A) Yes B) NO

(2) Do you know your blood group?

A) Yes B) NO

(3) Which blood group do you have?

A) A B) B C) AB D) O

(4) Have you donate your blood previously?

A) Yes B) NO

(5) How many times do you donate your blood?

A) Once B) twice C) thrice D) More than

(6) Do you suffering any type of blood disease?

A) Yes B) NO

(7) Do you suffering given blood disease atleast one time?

A) Anaemia B) Dengue C) Malaria.

(8) How are your health issues due to blood donation?

A) Yes B) No

(9) How are your health issues due to blood receiving?

A) Yes B) No

(10) When you need a blood emergency is it available or not?

A) Easily available

B) Difficult

C) Quite difficult

D) Not available.

Describe the problems you have identified in the community

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Pollution
- Open drainage
- Lots of usage of plastics
- Bad Roads
- Water Storage
- Lack of health care problems
- Illiteracy
- Violence
- Industrial pollution
- Air Pollution
- Access of safe drinking water

Blood Groups

Abstract :-

Introduction :-

- A blood group is also known as blood type.
- Blood typing is a method to tell what type of blood you have. Blood typing is done so you can safely donate your blood or receive a blood transfusion.
- It is also done to see if you have a substance called Rh (Rharus) factor on the surface of your red blood cells (RBC's).
- Blood is often grouped according to the ABO blood.

TYPING System :

The four major blood groups / types are :-

- Type - A
- Type - B
- Type - AB
- Type - O

Again the four major blood groups are classified based on the RhD. Each group can be either RhD positive or RhD negative, which means in total there are 8 blood groups.

They are :-

- (1) A positive
- (2) B positive
- (3) AB positive
- (4) O positive
- (5) A negative
- (6) B negative
- (7) AB negative
- (8) O negative

Blood group information is an integral part of clinical diagnosis using various hematological techniques to understand hematological disorders. Simultaneously, it is mandatory to have clear information on blood groups in case of blood transfusion and related matters. It is imp to have complete history of patients and the subjects including establishment and maintenance of blood banks.

Aim :- The aim was to study the blood group typing and importance of blood groups and how many people know know about the importance of blood groups and awareness about groups among the people in social groups.

Materials and Methods :-

The present observational study was carried out in Vizag district of I-tan region of A.P, India. To record the blood group of local people then randomly selected area. The collected numerical data was statistically analyzed in the form of pie charts and bar diagrams.

Results :- To present study was carried out during the year 2022 in J-town, Ucakaputracum district, covering 1072 people to understand the blood groups. During the investigation, the majority of people exhibited O^+ (237) followed by B^+ (242), A^+ (208), AB^+ (121), O^- (15), B^- (1), A^- (8) and AB^- (2) respectively. There were 226 people. They do not know their blood groups. O^+ (237) and B^+ (242) blood groups were observed as most common blood group and AB^- blood group was found only in seven people.

Conclusion :-

The present study yielded information basically on blood group pattern across the population and it can be used by knowing their blood groups from various groups.

→ History of blood groups :-

Blood types were first discovered by an Austrian physician, Karl Land Steiner, working at the Pathological Anatomical Institute of the University of Vienna (now medical university of Vienna) in 1900, he found that blood sera from different persons would clump together (agglutinate) when mixed in the test tubes, and not only that, some human blood also.

The next year, in 1901, we made a definitive observation that blood serum of an individual would agglutinate with only those of certain individuals. Based on this he classified human blood into those groups, namely group A, group B and Group O (ABO groups).

The ABO System :-

- The ABO blood group system is the most important blood type system in human blood transfusion.
- The ABO blood types are also present in some other animals for example rodents and apes such as chimpanzees, bonobos and gorillas.
- There are 4 main blood groups defined by ABO system:
 - Blood group A :- It has A antigens on the RBC with anti-B antibodies in the plasma.
 - Blood group B :- It has B antigens on the RBC with anti-B antibodies in the plasma.
 - Blood group O :- It has no antigens and the RBC both anti-A and anti-B antibodies are present.
 - Blood group AB :- It has both A and B antigens on the RBC but no antibodies in plasma.

→ Antigens and Antibodies present in ABO System :-

ABO group	Antigens present	Antigens absent	Antibodies present
A	A	B	Anti - A
B	B	A	Anti - B
O	None	A and B	Anti - A & B
AB	A and B	None	None

→ Blood type Compatibility :-

Blood type	Given	Recieves
A ⁺	A ⁺ , AB ⁺	A ⁺ , A ⁻ , O ⁺ , O ⁻
O ⁺	O ⁺ , A ⁺ , B ⁺ , AB ⁺	O ⁺ , O ⁻
B ⁺	B ⁺ , AB ⁺	B ⁺ , B ⁻ , O ⁺ , O ⁻
AB ⁺	AB ⁺	Everyone
A ⁻	A ⁺ , A ⁻ , AB ⁺ , AB ⁻	A ⁻ , O ⁻
B ⁻	B ⁺ , B ⁻ , AB ⁺ , AB ⁻	B ⁻ , O ⁻
O ⁻	Everyone	O ⁻
AB ⁻	AB ⁺ , AB ⁻	AB ⁻ , A ⁻ , B ⁻ , O ⁻

Importance of ABO groups :-

During blood transfusion, only compatible blood must be used. The one who gives blood is called the 'donor' and the one who receives the blood is 'recipient'.

While transfusing the blood, Antigen of donor and the antibody of recipient are considered.

→ The RH System :-

RBC's sometimes have another Antigen, a protein known as the RHP Antigen, if this is present in your blood group is RHP positive other wise RHP negative. It is the important blood group system after ABO.

It was first discovered by Rhesus and hence he named "Rh factor".

RhD factor (or) System can be classified the 4 major blood groups into 2 groups - that are :-

- A RhD Positive (A^+)
- A RhD Negative (A^-)
- B RhD Positive (B^+)
- B RhD Negative (B^-)
- AB RhD Positive (AB^+)
- AB RhD Negative (AB^-)
- O RhD Positive (O^+)
- O RhD Negative (O^-)

In most cases, O RhD negative blood (O^-) can safely given to anyone. It's often used in medical emergencies when the blood type is not immediately known. It's safe for most recipients because it doesn't have any A, B or RhD antigens on the surface of the cells, and is compatible with every other ABO and RhD blood group.

There is another blood group is called as 'Golden blood', which is a rarest blood in world.

→ Golden blood group :-

Rh null individuals have no - Rh antigens (no exists) on their RBC's then it called as Golden blood group.

Annexure :-



Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India
 17.25-18, Saranya Vardh, Saranya 23 Saranya, near
 23rd School, Jagadamba Junction, Visakhapatnam, Andhra
 Pradesh 530024, India
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• VIDEO LINKS

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Day-3 :- <https://event.webinarjam.com/go/replay/101/504xrfyllxphoyuv>

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